

HOSTILITIES ARE NOW AT AN END.

Terms of Peace Signed and Delivered to the Belligerent Parties.

COMMISSION TO SETTLE DETAILS.

It Will Meet at Paris by Oct. 1 and Will There Arrange the Final Terms of Peace.

SPAIN LOSES CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The Spanish Army Will Be Withdrawn From Them as Early as Possible. Future of the Philippines With the Commission.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Hostilities between the United States and Spain are at an end. The treaty of peace has been signed and the army and navy have been notified to suspend hostilities.

The war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 23 days quietly terminated at 4:23 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form a basis of a definite treaty of peace.

After an exchanging of diplomatic courtesies, Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window where there was a critical formal examination of protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due to a document of its importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to be the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike and read as follows:

- 1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over, and title to Cuba.
- 2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island



SECRETARY DAY.

in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

- 3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
- 4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners to be appointed within 10 days shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana, and San Juan respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

- 5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than Oct. 1.

- 6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The protocol was signed at 4:23 p. m., by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document given M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States. Throughout the ceremony all

but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon in signing for Spain occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The president stood to the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut and M. Cambon, in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in another portion of the room.

As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the navy department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, they having been summoned to the White House by the president, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador, and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador especially for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further



AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

mark of his disposition President McKinley called for the proclamation which he has caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

Without delay acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all of the naval commanders, Dewey, in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo and the various navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hong Kong and it is believed it can reach General Merritt in 48 hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin rushed across to the war department where he immediately issued orders which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The state department did its duty by notifying all diplomats and consular agents of the action taken.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael, of the state department, who had bespoken it. M. Thiebaut secured that used by the French ambassador.

The representatives of this government on the Paris peace commission practically have been agreed upon by the president and his advisers, but it is announced that the names will not be made public, perhaps, for several days. It is known that Secretary of State Day will be the head of the commission for the United States.

The protocol signed provides that the commission shall meet in Paris not later than Oct. 1. The expectation is that the representatives of this country will leave for France not later than Sept. 13, and probably not much before that time. While it is not anticipated that the commission will encounter very serious difficulty in reaching an agreement the probabilities are that the treaty drafted will not be ready for submission to the senate before the regular session of congress, which will begin on the first Monday in December. However, should the commission reach a speedy conclusion a special session of the senate may be called by the president.

Nothing definite has been done yet about the constitution of the commission which is to meet in Havana and San Juan to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish forces of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The representatives of the United States will be three in number and all probably will be officers of the army and navy.

Admiral Kirkland Dead.

Valejo, Cal., Aug. 13.—Rear Admiral Kirkland, commander of the Mare Island navy yard, died Friday afternoon. Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland was appointed from North Carolina on July 2, 1850, and was made a midshipman June 20, 1851; lieutenant March 18, 1859; lieutenant commander July 16, 1862; commander March 2, 1869; captain April, 1888; commodore June 27, 1893, and rear admiral March 1, 1895.

Appointed Joint Secretary.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Henry Bourassa, member of parliament, and Joseph Phoe, under secretary of state, have been appointed joint secretaries of the internal commission at Quebec.

Believe Shaw is Located.

Cleburne, Tex., Aug. 13.—It is now positively believed that Shaw is in hiding in the rough country near where the murder for which he was to have been hanged was committed.

AN ANCIENT CITY.

Some of the Sights of Peking—To Say Nothing of the Smells.

The fur market covers several acres, and here in the early morning one may see a thousand almost-eyed merchants in gorgeous silks moving about among masses of furs of all kinds brought in by nomads on their camels and dromedaries from the wild and cold regions of Mongolia. This is one of the most interesting of all the novel spectacles which Peking has to offer to watch the caravans of these nomads and their odd-looking animals with hair nine or twelve inches long passing in single file through the gate. They bring in furs, and carry back brick tea, silk and coal to the Tartars and Russians of the interior. In a peregrination of the city one comes across strange spectacles, and makes acquaintance with strange businesses. Here is a butcher killing a sheep in front of his shop and leaving the blood on the ground before you. Next door, perhaps, is one who sells fish, which he extracts all alive from a tank. In case you wish for less than a whole fish, the dealer will pull one out of the water, lay it on the block and cut a piece of quivering flesh out of the side while you wait, throw the remnant back into a separate pail of water, and wait for another customer to take it. One of the chief meats sold is pork, and you see pigs trotting about through the streets. Close to the pork-shop is a place where they sell nothing but coffins, which the dutiful son invests in as a present for his father long before the old gentleman is dead; and on the opposite side are places whose specialty is incense and joss-sticks, or gold and silver paper to be burned at a funeral to provide the fare from this world into the next, or birds and goldfishes, or coldcut mixed up with mud and made up into balls. If you are very hard up and in want of a meal, there is a little place round the corner where you can get camel's-meat soup, roast mule and similar luxuries at low prices. There are places for gambling and "dime museum" shows. There are restaurants of every description and opium joints without number. And the streets meanwhile are filled with a stream of yellow individuals of all classes and ages and both sexes.

The Tartar city is in many respects different from the rest of Peking. In it dwell the thousands of Manchu officials, the foreign legations, the Government departments, and all the paraphernalia of this queer Chinese Court. It is the most interesting city on the face of the globe, and its sights really beggar description. From the walls, this portion of Peking looks like an immense orchard, with here and there one-story buildings shining out through the trees. In its centre there is a walled-off inclosure filled with massive buildings, roofed with yellow

tiles. This is the Purple Forbidden City, where the Emperor and his Court reside. Closer acquaintance fails to fulfil the promise afforded by a view from the wall. The streets are wider, but they are quite as filthy and foul as in the Chinese section. The roads have no sidewalks, and the rude Chinese carts sink up to their hubs as they move along. The streets are the sewers, and it would be hard to find anywhere a savage with less regard for the exposure of his person than have these pig-tailed, silk-dressed, gaudy, fat Pekingese.

A Legend Destroyed.

"Another familiar legend," says the Critic, "has been relegated to the limbo of the untrue, and it is a question if there will be anything left for the next generation to pin its faith to. This time it is 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' beloved of and quoted by every school-girl. In the cell where the 'prisoner' languished so long there was shown a circle worn in the stones by his feet in walking round and round a pillar to which he was chained. M. Vuillet, one of the members of the grand council of Vaud, was horrified to find that, in repaving the cell, the 'Chemin de Bonivard,' one of the souvenirs and attractions of the country, had disappeared. He brought the matter before the council, and was chagrined to learn that the famous track had not been made by the captive whom Byron made famous, but had been industriously scraped by successive keepers."

Russia a Blind Nation.

There are more than twice as many blind persons in Russia as in the whole of the rest of Europe. They number 19,000, which is equivalent to two in every 1,000 of the population. It is believed that blindness in Russia is so prevalent because of the length of time which snow lies on the ground, and also owing to the uncleanly habits of the people. Among all this number only 200 or 300 are able to read, and only about 2,500 are cared for in institutions for the blind.

Two Natural Foes.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a larger quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When, therefore, the fire can decompose the water into its simple elements it serves as fuel to the flame.

Popular in Drawing Rooms.

In drawing rooms, handsome silk damask curtains, made up with plain linings to match the predominant color in the damask, are most popular, although one often sees severe contrasts between curtains and lining, where bold effects are desired.

A Texan's Gratitude Praise For the Remedy Which Saved His Daughter and Two Sons.

There is no theory whatever about what S. S. S. will do. No vague, hearsay evidence is presented in its behalf, but the positive, uncontroverted testimony of honorable, upright people, who have the confidence and esteem of their neighbors, proves conclusively the virtue of the remedy. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is not recommended by its proprietors only, but every claim made for it is backed by the words of praise of thousands of reliable people, all over the country, who have found it the only cure for real, obstinate diseases of the blood. No other remedy on earth can cure the deep-seated, stubborn blood diseases which S. S. S. cures, because these diseases are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is a real blood remedy, and gets down to the very foundation of all diseases having their origin in the blood and removes every trace of the taint. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. will cure any case.

Here is testimony which shows beyond question the value of Swift's Specific. It is from a man who had exhausted medical skill to cure his children, and its value can not be overestimated.



"When my oldest son, Richard, was quite young, he had a severe attack of brain fever, which left him in a very feeble condition. Several large risings appeared on his face and shoulders, and before long they became obstinate running sores. They continued to grow worse, though he was treated by the best physicians, and for more than four years the sores caused untold suffering. All kinds of salves and ointments were used, but they had no effect. One of the doctors said that if the sores were healed it would kill him. Having tried so many remedies in vain, I was naturally discouraged and had little hopes of his ever being well again. A friend advised that S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) be tried, and it was a happy suggestion, for he began to improve at once, the poison was forced out, and the sores all healed up perfectly. He is now twenty-three years old, and has never had a sign of the trouble since. My daughter also suffered from bad blood, receiving a scratch on her leg, which became poisoned by the colored dye in her stocking. The sore spread and became quite painful. The doctors used salves and ointments, but did her no good whatever, the sore continuing to spread and grow all the while. I gave her two bottles of S. S. S., which healed up the sore and cured it permanently.



"Several years ago my youngest son, Clement J., had what the doctors pronounced an internal blood trouble, which they said would eventually cause cancer of the stomach. Knowing from experience the great virtue of S. S. S., I gave it to him, and seven bottles cured him sound and well, so that his health has been excellent ever since. Swift's Specific has done so much for my family that I feel competent to judge of its merits, and I do not hesitate to declare it to be the best blood remedy made."

"B. J. McKesey, 'Diney, Parker Co., Texas.'"

It is dangerous to experiment with blood diseases. There is only one cure for them, and all other remedies only aggravate the disease and render a cure more difficult. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) accomplishes at once what no other remedy can; it goes down to the very bottom of all blood diseases and cures permanently obstinate, deep-seated cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies. It never fails to cure Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, Tetter, Sores, Ulcers, or any other form of blood trouble. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, or any other mineral. Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to all by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

Received Fresh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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Elegantly Refitted COOL and Inviting.

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